BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864. NO. 196.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

We received nothing by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

HOT WEATHER.—For the last few days the weather in this latitude has been about as hot as any remembered by the oldest inhabitants, the thermometer ranging, in the shade, from 92 to 100. The nights, if anything, have been hotter than the days, and sleep has been almost out of the question.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

The long advertised sale of six per cent. non-taxable bonds took place yesterday, in the hall over the City Market. As might have been expected, a large assemblage of "solid men" was in attendance, not only from this city, but from abroad. General expectation looked to a small premium on the bonds, not exceeding in any instance one hundred and twenty-five, but the temper of the audience yielded to the circumstances of the hour, and, as will be seen, the prices ranged considerably above that named.

The picture of the scene was worthy of the pencil of an artist. Five millions of dollars was at stake, and as the representative of this goodly sum, there stood in the back ground the rotund form of the Assistant Treasurer, W. Y. Leitch, Esq., his white hair, ruddy face, well cut profile, and jolly eye beaming with pecuniary expectations, yet indicating not a little of the anxiety incident to his position as the agent of the Government. Then came our friend J. G. Gibbes, Esq., who writes his name with equal calmness in success or adversity to a check for one or a hundred thousand dollars, watching with his large brown eyes and no little interest the disposition of the precious paper committed to his charge; while third in the list of officials was the time-honored T. W. Mordecai, the auctioneer; every line of whose mouth was drawn down to the contemplation of the ciphers that were to run up his valuable score—a study for Lavater. The audience consisted of everybody—bankers, bank presidents, cashiers, tellers, money manufacturers, merchants, railroad presidents, brokers, speculators, and business men generally, with faces like a bank note, every line of which meant money. Mr. Mordecai commenced his vocal exercises, about half-past eleven, by announcing that he would put up a bond of one thousand dollars, with a privilege of ten. A slight pause, and there came a modest bid of 5, 10, 15, 20, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Mr. Leitch here announced that he would take certificates of deposit from Assistant Treasurers at various places, for the purpose of facilitating payment at this point.

130 was bid. "Do I hear 32?" says the auctioneer. "Your last opportunity. 131"—A halt.

Mr. Leitch—"Why, gentlemen, the cotton bonds are quoted at 100 per cent., and these are decidedly better" ——

A Voice—"132, 133."

Mr. Leitch—"Gentleman will understand that these coupons pay export and import duties, and are equivalent to coin."

A Voice—"134." "Best stock you can get in the world," says the auctioneer. "135; bid quick, gentlemen—they may go up to 300. Do I hear 5? 6, 6, 7—that's right, gentlemen; keep on talking to me—8. Why gentlemen, that's nothing for these bonds. 9,40. Go on, gentlemen; there is no knowing when my music may give out—41, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6," Mr. Leitch began to look like a philosopher, Mr. Bruns, Diogenes, and the auctioneer said more sugar-plum things. '147, 8.' Gentlemen wriggled in their seats, and looked handsome in the magnificent intensity of surprise. "149"—a pause—a cascade of elocutionary commodities from Mr. Mordecai. "150"—the gutta percha of patience stretched to its utmost limit. "Do I hear 151?" "151," in a modest voice. "Third and last, gentlemen—151 once, 151 twice—fair notice—151 three times—and sold to Mr. ——." The bidder quietly announced $1,000. It was only a "feeler." The ice had been broken, and the work was commenced. Bonds in various sums were put up, ranging from $10,000 to $100,000, and the rest of the sale showed marked depreciation, the prices ranging from 151 to 135, at which price the auction was closed, and a considerable number of financiers were content to invest. The total amount of the sale was $665,000. The only drawback to the sale was want of money, and had Mr. Memminger properly provided the country with funds, by paying his debts or allowing orders on the Treasury Department to be given, he would have realized probably a million more. *Verbum sat.*

A Voice from the 40th Regiment.

CAMP NEAR KENANSVILLE,
Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. Troops.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: Please allow me a small space in your paper for the purpose of correcting a small piece that we have seen in the Raleigh *Confederate* of June 16th. We were misrepresented by some unfortunate being who said that we were going to vote for Gov. Vance.—Now, Mr. Editor, I will state the plain truth to you. Sir, if we live to see the day of election we will be pretty sure to give Mr. Holden at least fifty votes in our Company; and then we would much rather this unfortunate being would tell the truth when he sends off his letters to the *Confederate* to be published. And when we vote for Mr. Holden (which we shall surely do) we shall consider ourselves just as good as those that don't vote for him. We are just as true as any set of soldiers who ever lived or died, and we expect to give Mr. Holden our support.

Mr. Editor, if you think this is worthy of publication you are welcome to do so; and you will hear from me again in a week or two, and by that time I think there will be about sixty men in our Company that will vote for Mr. Holden.

Yours, very respectfully,
SOLDIER OF THE 40TH.

Hon. A. H. Stephens' Speech.

We have yet a few thousand pamphlets on hand containing the admirable speech of Vice President Stephens and extracts from the message of Gov. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. Our Conservative friends could not circulate a better document than this pamphlet, for it sets forth the only true doctrines upon which peace can be obtained and our independence established. Price $300 for one thousand; $30 for one hundred, and 50 cents for single copies.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00
Weekly paper, three months.....3.00
" " six months.....5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J Dellree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. G. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

LOST,

A SMALL LEATHER POCKET BOOK, CONTAINing two five dollar notes (new issue,) and one copper cent. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. June 25-1t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needfull powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtd

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country.* If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colersin, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-dttw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
E. B. VAUSE,
May 19-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy until day of election and send bills to this office.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM B. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June20-d&w2w*

Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSH as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d2aw&wtd

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14-daw1july

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

June 21-eodtd W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Sec'y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	12 00	One month	32 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	56 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE

50 OUNCES PELLETIER'S QUININE!
50 Ibs Wine Whey.
A few Bottles Concent Alum Salt.
Apply soon to Dr. L. MILLER, Kinston, N. C.
June 20-dlw*

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS,
June 11-1w Trustee.

Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS HARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13 tf.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-1

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Albert and who belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,

June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. F. A. STAGG,

June 24-d2aw&wtd Sec'y.

LOST,

A KEY TO HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, NO. 2,901. It had 6 prongs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office in Raleigh. June 23-2t*

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.

June 18-d1t&w3t

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on Monday, the 4th of July, 1864, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts, which was suspended during last session, will be in charge of Miss Mary Leftwich, a Southern lady of large experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, $60
Board in advance, 500

Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and a pair of sheets.

As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should make immediate application.

J. H. MILLS,
June 22-d4t Oxford, N. C.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.

May 30 d1m

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18 d&wtf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST ONE leg and three horses in the service and is now on crutches, wants employment as clerk in some Military Department, post office, or other place where he can be useful. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM.

June 27-3t*

FOR HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL; A GOOD NURSE, ALSO GOOD Washer and Ironer. Apply at Confederate office.

June 25-d3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro', embracing 350 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half well wooded.

June 25 d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE city of Raleigh on the 1st day of July next for the purpose of collecting taxes due from Merchants for the year ending July 1st, 1864. W. H. HIGH,

June 25-tJ1 Sheriff.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the

June 24 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of remitting promptly by letter, we shall hereafter place a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

"Beware of Lies."

Under this heading the *Conservative* has the following:

"These lies are retailed and circulated by the strikers, as rumors coming from a most reliable source, and of course entitled to full credit.—One of the last specimens of lies in circulation, which has not as yet found its way into the *Progress*, is to the effect that Gov. Vance had a "body guard" accompanying him in his late trip to the mountains. Now it is true that while at Rutherfordton Gov. Vance heard of the robberies and assassinations by some of Mr. Holden's friends in the county of Henderson, which had taken place only a day or two before, and he was accompanied from Rutherfordton to Hendersonville by some three or four persons, among whom was a certain Home Guard officer, who, it is well known, is perfectly safe against the bullets of bushwhackers and tories because they regard him as their friend. So much for the "body guard."

We had heard it asserted, as a fact, that Gov Vance did demand a "guard" to accompany him from Rutherfordton to Hendersonville, and it seems his organ admits the fact. The mass of the people of the mountain counties are as loyal as any in the State, and we hope they will remember, on the day of election, that Gov. Vance thought it unsafe to travel among them unless accompanied by an "armed guard." The Governor is afraid of Holden's friends! We don't wonder at this, for he sees the hand-writing on the wall and knows that they mean to put him on the retired list. And let the great body of the Conservatives of Rutherford and Henderson, who support Mr Holden for Governor, remember that Gov. Vance and his organ brands them as disloyal.

We learn that there are bands of desperate men lurking in some of our mountain counties, some few who belong to this State but a larger number who belong to other States, and they are constantly depredating on the people—but that Col. Harris, the Senator from the Rutherford district, the "Home Guard officer" whose loyalty Gov. Vance's organ assails, or the other friends of Mr. Holden sympathise with them, is not true; and the friends of Col. Harris and Mr. Holden will remember these things at the polls in August. Why didn't Gov. Vance, as Commander-in-Chief, call out his "loyal" secession friends in the mountains and put down these "robberies and assassinations?" But the "organ" says nothing about the outrages committed in Henderson, by Confederate officers and soldiers, charged by the Henderson *Times* one of the Governor's mouth-pieces. Why is this?—We suppose they are not "Holden's friends," and that hence it is all right. Has Gov. Vance done anything to relieve the people of Henderson county from any of the outrages they have suffered? The fact that he spoke to them for three hours without the first solitary note of approval gives the answer.

When the people of the West voted for Vance they were all right, but because they are not willing that he should transfer them to the embraces of his new allies and supporters, the Secessionists and Destructives, they are all wrong. The people of Western North Carolina are as loyal now as they have ever been, and as true as any in the Confederacy, but they will not desert Conservative principles to please Gov. Vance or any one else.

The sneer of the organ at Col. Harris will only add to that gentleman's popularity among his own people.

Tod R. Caldwell, Esq.—By a card in this paper it will be seen that this gentleman has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Senate in Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. By a time-honored custom the counties have had the Senator by turns, and as Caldwell is entitled to the Senator this time, and the Conservatives having held a meeting and nominated Gen. S. F. Patterson, and asked the concurrence of the other counties, Mr. Caldwell feels it to be his duty to decline the further use of his name; to which he only consented in the first place with the supposition that Caldwell county would waive her claim. Gen. Patterson is a most worthy gentleman, a man of intelligence and influence and will make the district a worthy representative. He is understood to be for Mr. Holden and will beat Neal, the Vance or Destructive candidate, by a handsome majority.

The War in Georgia.

Atlanta papers of the 23d give us no chang in the Georgia lines. Negroes are being pressed to work on our fortifications on the Chattahoochie river, at which point we suppose the great struggle for the possession of Atlanta will take place. Nothing beyond skirmishing had taken place for several days.

Dem[illegible] [illegible] than when the people [illegible] last summer, and then we [illegible] in favor of negotiations for peace. We think not. We favored negotiations for peace, then, and we favor negotiations for peace now. Thousands and tens of thousands of brave men have been slain, and yet the butchery goes on. And let all true Conservatives and those who favor negotiations for an honorable peace, remember, that Governor Vance says he would "shake the olive branch in his back and fight with both hands." Of course he means by this that he would fight it out without regard to negotiation, though every man safe his own pets should fall in the struggle. Let them remember, too, that Gov. Vance is mainly responsible for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the establishment of military tyranny in North Carolina. We know he tries to deny this, but in the correspondence read before the Legislature at its last session, Mr. Davis says that he did not know that there was disloyalty in North Carolina until Gov. Vance informed him. And in addition to the published correspondence there are good grounds for the belief that a *private* correspondence has been carried on between Governor Vance and the President, in which Vance has charged disloyalty upon a large number of the people of the State and the propriety of the use of force to supress the demonstrations in favor of peace was freely discussed. It is positively known that Gov Vance went to Richmond last year and was closeted with Mr. Davis for five hours, and that ever since that time he has associated with, sympathized with and acted with the original secessionists and radical, usurping war men at home.

We tell the people these things are so, and that they need not vote for Vance expecting to find in him and advocate for negotiations for peace. In fact he maintains the opinion and has often expressed it, that every man who is not for "fighting it out now" is a traitor.

Let Conservatives be not deceived—Vance is no peace man, neither is he a Conservative. It is impossible that every leading Destructive and Secessionist in the State should zealously support a good Conservative. He has gone over to the secessionists but is juggling with Conservatives for their votes.

The Henderson *Times* is very indignant that we should have insinuated that that paper had been bought up for the purpose of supporting Vance, and yet we but state a fact as the following extract from a letter from a prominent gentleman at Hendersonville will show:

"The Vance crowd have leased the *Times* office and we get nothing now but Vance. Vance; and the men who formerly supported that paper will stop their support, because they want something else besides Vance continually."

So it seems the office is leased and the Editor hired, and of course such papers cannot have any influence.

Henderson will go largely for Holden and Dr. D. W. Whitted, a true Conservative, will be elected to the Legislature from that county. The people there as elsewhere, were disgusted at Vance's speech, and his vote will be much less than it would have been had he stayed at home.

War Rumors.

The principal rumor yesterday was to the effect that the enemy were advancing on Wilmington. We suppose, however, it is nothing more than a mere raid, which we hope will be met and severely punished before it can get back to Newberne.

Up to this writing, 8 o'clock Monday night, we have nothing at all from Virginia, though the wires are up and communication open to Petersburg and Richmond. We trust that everything is going well in that quarter. Should anything be received before going to press it will be found in our telegraphic column.

Thos. D. Snead, Esq.—For a day or two there have been painful rumors in reference to this gentleman, he having been very severely cut in an altercation with his overseer a few days since. We are glad to learn, however, from his brother, that he is out of danger and will soon be well. Mr. Snead is a candidate for the Senate, in Johnston, and will be elected by a large majority, as will be the entire Conservative ticket.

We learn an effort is being made to withdraw the opposition ticket, in Johnston, and that a meeting of the faithful was called for the purpose for last Saturday, but only four persons attended.

Gov. Vance has given himself up so thoroughly to the Destructives and secessionists and is so filled with war, blood and carnage that he cannot travel from one of his appointments to another without a "body guard." There can be no doubt about this, as he demanded a guard to escort him from Rutherfordton to Hendersonville, some ten or twelve days since. We would suggest to him, when he starts on another circuit, the propriety of taking W. W. Avery, W. K. Lane—better known as *Cornet* Lane—Jim Morris, Zeke Jones and John Spelman along as a kind of guard of *honor*, who might at the same time keep off "bush-whackers and tories."

Remember that if you vote for Vance you vote with John Spelman, Sam Person, David Cobb and all the other original secessionists in the State.

The price of beef has been reduced in Savannah to one dollar per pound. We don't get any here at any price.

For the Progress.]

Mr. Editor: Nothing can prevent those who administer the government so much unity, strength and cordiality of support as a belief, well grounded in the public mind, that the Constitution of the country will be maintained in its integrity without serious departure—a political condition, so much in advance of despotic rule, as to raise a doubt whether any sane man could for a moment seriously contemplate a change. And the spirit of the Constitution especially manifested in art. 1 sec. 9, parag. 12, which secures the freedom of speech, and of the press and the right of the people peaceably to assemble &c.—enjoins upon every citizen the public duty of contributing towards a healthful public opinion, corrective as well as constructive; and, if there is any departure from the forms of the Constitution, of a dangerous character, whether occurring by intention or from over zeal in the public service, to assist in giving expression to the public disapprobation; nor can any reasonable objection be urged to the freest discussion, if conducted in a spirit of candor and not of faction, giving all due credit for sincerity of purpose.

It is chiefly in this way, that false steps can be retraced, and I hope I shall contribute something towards that result; for I shall never despair of the Republic.

Herein lies the main difference between our form of government and a despotism, "where a single person without law and without rule, directs everything by his own *will* and *caprice*." The active principle of a Republic is virtue, of a despotic government is fear. Hence he, who desires to enslave a people, endeavors first to demoralize and then to subject them to the influence of fear, as a governing principle; and, as the Prince's will can admit of no question, nothing but instant obedience, no investigation of public affairs can be tolerated. And the only restoration, if departures become so numerous as to endanger the very existence of the Constitution itself, must be by having recourse to first principles; for "to recall men to the ancient maxims is generally recalling them to virtue." Of the three kinds of law, namely martial law or the will of a military commander, which is nothing but military despotism, military law or that law which the Constitution has prescribed for the government of the army and navy, and which is alone applicable to the soldiers and sailors as such, and the civil law alone governing the citizens as such, the Constitution only recognizes the two last; as the civil law has no control over the soldiers and and sailors as such, so the military law has no control over the citizens as citizens, except as ancillary to the civil law, assisting in making arrests, &c.

But the Constitution never recognises the first, and no state of the country can ever justify Congress in establishing it, for as Congress only exists by the Constitution, the establishment of martial law, by overturning the Constitution, necessarily destroys all ground for the rightful existence of Congress itself—and every act of that body, looking in that direction is revolutionary and an usurpation.

Suppose a General, in possession of a town, should deem that it was absolutely necessary to the defence of the town, that martial law should be declared, (that is, that his will should be the only law.) The measure of his excuse for such action, would depend in the public mind, upon the degree of necessity; for it could be only excusable, never justifiable: like the distinction drawn by the law, between homicide in self-defence, and by an officer, in the discharge of his official duties; and, although a case might possibly arise when the President, who is the custodian of the sword, might be historically excused, never constitutionally justified in perpetrating an act of that kind; for which the public mind, in my opinion, has not been in the slightest degree prepared. Yet it is clear that Congress, which is a legislative body, existing solely by authority of the Constitution, and does not hold the sword, can never be either *excused* or *justified*.

I believe the people of this country are ardently attached to our constitutional forms of liberty. It is true one may hear "that the Constitution was only intended for times of peace," which appears to be very remarkable language, as of the only two Constitutions adopted by the Anglo Saxon Race on this continent, those of the United States and of the Confederate States, the one was framed after an eight years war, when the necessities of a military contest must have been familiar and prominent in the minds of the framers and the other, just at the beginning of the present conflict. Some may also be heard to *wish* that no Constitution had been adopted. This is like the condition of the Atheist "arguing from his own defects against the being and perfections of a Deity" who, when driven from every position, denying the existence of a God, was at last reduced to the extremity of a "*sigh* and a *wish* that there *was* no God," for said he, "the belief of a God fills a man's mind with scruples and lays him under restraints." The political infidels are as pernicious in their way as the religious are in theirs. But these are exceptional cases and by no means constitute the bulk of the nation.

That Congress in passing the act of the 15th February, 1864, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, has palpably violated the Constitution appears to be clear, from more than one point of view. I take it for granted, that if Congress can pass no law imposing martial or military law upon citizens as such, it can confer no such power upon the President: and that Congress can be wanting in care and faithfulness in this respect, is plain, from its public confession in the last, act of two flagrant violations, in the two former acts in relation to this writ. If we take the act itself and the interpretation given it by the President, in Order No. 31, issued by the Adjutant General, it will be evident that the arrests and investigations are all to be made by military authority; the commissioner himself being a military appointee.

The offences enumerated are of three sorts, namely: existing criminal offences against the government, as treason for example, such as are made criminal solely by this act, and "attempts to avoid military service." These offences must be either violations of the military law, applicable to none, till they have been legally placed in the army or navy, or of the civil law; if of the former, then the civil authority can have no power over them and there can be no necessity for the suspension; if of the civil law, then no military judge can have any right of investigation conferred upon him, nor can the military authorities arrest or detain, except as assistant to the civil authorities, and, as the constitution confers no power of subjecting the citizens, as such, to military law, this is a direct attempt to establish martial law over the country, which Congress cannot constitutionally do. Again, the paragraph of the constitution, under which this power is claimed, is in the following words: Art. 1, Sec. 9, Parag. 3. "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." An act passed in pursuance of, is by authority of the constitution, may, to that extent, be taken as a part of that instrument, and for the sake of illustration may be inserted therein. Then, as this power is in restraint of liberty, it must be construed strictly and, therefore, that all parts may stand together "it must be controlled by all other restrictive clauses in the constitution bearing upon its exercise." Take for example the case of treason, then by inserting an act suspending the privilege of the writ the constitution, would read—"The privilege of the writ, &c., in the case of levying war against the Confederate States, &c., shall be suspended, &c., but "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, &c., (1 art., sec. 9, parag. 15,) and "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," &c., (1 art., sec. 7, parag. 16,) which construction will allow all parts of the constitution to stand together. It may be here remarked that there was no little opposition to the introduction of even this restricted power to suspend into the United States constitution, and whatever force there may be, in the fact that the two last clauses were only introduced into that instrument, as restrictions, by way of subsequent *amendment*, it cannot apply to the Confederate States constitution, since they are incorporated into its body. From all of which, it may fairly be concluded, that a warrant, upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, &c., is a constitutional pre-requisite to the arrest of any citizen not liable to the law military—that is, not being in the army or navy. This act, therefore, denying due process of law and establishing martial law over citizens, who are not subject to military law, must be unconstitutional and void to that extent.

Again, the constitution requires the complete concurrence of two things—first, there must be a case relating to a rebellion or invasion and it must endanger the public safety. If a case of rebellion or invasion could occur, not endangering the public safety, the power to suspend would not arise, nor on the other hand, would it, if the public safety could, by possibility, be endangered without a rebellion or invasion.

This complete concurrence could only take place in a criminal case, and; therefore, the power to suspend could not extend to persons who "attempt to avoid military service, by simply seeking a judicial investigation of their liability to serve in the army or navy, in the meantime peaceably submitting to all lawful authority.

The constitution only confers the power, to suspend the privilege of the writ, that is, to stop for a time, the operation of this protection to the personal liberty of the citizen. This can confer no new power upon Congress or the President, and every other clause of the constitution remains as it was before.

It is conceded that Congress is sole judge of the necessity for a suspension, but the question, of the limitation of the power rests, wholly with the judiciary. I think, therefore, we must come to the conclusion that the right of the citizen to the privilege of the writ, and the duty of the judge to issue the writ and proceed to an investigation under it, may be stated to be, that in *all civil cases whatsoever*, and in all criminal cases where a citizen has not been arrested *under due process of law*, the right and duty exists, unimpaired, notwithstanding the act of suspension; where any citizen has been arrested *under due process*, for a criminal offence, according to that provision of the constitution, which permits the suspension, and the criminal law of the Confederate States, it is contended that the proceedings must be governed by the words of the act, if Congress forbids the writ to issue, the judge cannot do so, but if Congress only forbids further proceedings after the return, by the person holding custody of the body, as appears to be the case in this act, then the judge is bound to issue the writ and suspend further proceedings, after return made, till the repeal or expiration of the limitation of the act; but the better opinion seems to be that even in such cases the writ must issue and the *privilege* of the writ or right of inquiry be alone so suspended. Whether Congress intended to conceal, under an apparently frank avowal, of two former errors, and an enumeration of criminal offences, actual or only intended to be created by the statute itself, a purpose to do an unconstitutional act, that is, by the use of the words, "attempt to avoid military service," to subject the citizens to martial law and escape a just public censure, or whether they intended to produce an unconstitutional pressure, upon the thirty thousand majority of disloyal men, alleged to exist in North Carolina or not, I am unable positively to assert. But it certainly appears to be a thing incredible, that the framers of the constitution could, for one moment suppose that in conferring the power to suspend, they had also conferred a power to suppress and unduly control public opinion. When we look at other palpable violations of the constitution—as, for example, in the refusal to establish a necessary and co-ordinate branch of the government, the Supreme Court—is it not time for reflecting minds to pause and look back; for if we continue in frequent departures from the fundamental principles of our government, through a long course of years, until we become familiar with and educated in so doing, we will be more and more incapable of retracing our steps. It is with nations as with individuals, harder to unlearn than to learn, and having once commenced to retrograde, each successive step hastens the demoralization and decline of the nation. "When Scylla wanted to restore Rome to her liberty, this unhappy city was incapable of receiving it. She had only some feeble remains of virtue." Most melancholy will be our fate if history shall record that "the Confederate States of America, after, through a heroism unsurpassed in the history of nations, they had obtained their independence, by forgetting the principles of their constitution during the struggle, lost their virtue and liberties, and at last sunk into the premature grave of national demoralization and despotic sway.

A Lover of the Constitution.

The Destructives for Vance—The Conservatives for Holden.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Rogers' Store, Wake Co., June 26.

"Enclosed you will find five dollars to renew my subscription for your Weekly as it pleases me very much. Please be informed that there is not a Destructive in my neighborhood who opposed Vance two years ago that is not for him now.—This is evidence that he (Vance) has changed and is good enough for them. The true Conservatives I think are all right and will vote for Holden. There of us that see as we should see are firm as a rock, both to their party and you, their defender."

Mr. Holden and the Conservative ticket will sweep Wake county at least two or three to one. We ask our friends throughout the State to remember these things, and after the election they will see who has deceived them.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By Pearson, C. J. In State v Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers v Strudwick, from Orange, directing the clerk to state an account charging the defendants with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v Gatlin, directing *a certiorari*.

By Battle, J. In State v McNeely, from Burke, *venire de novo*. In Page v Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By Manly, J. In Bone v Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

Per Curiam. In State v Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

To the Voters of Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell Counties.—My name having been announced as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the above named counties in the ensuing General Assembly and having partially consented to be a candidate in the event Caldwell county, (who is entitled to the candidate this term in pursuance of an understanding heretofore existing between the counties) did not bring forward one of her own citizens, and having just been informed by a friend that the citizens of said county, in public meeting assembled, have nominated Gen. S. F. Patterson, I therefore feel it to be my duty to say to my friends, many of whom are in both the Vance and Holden wings of the Conservative party, that I do not desire to be considered a candidate for the position, which they desire me to occupy. TOD R. CALDWELL.

Morganton, N. C. June 20-d3w 1t

Conservative and Standard will please insert the above one time and discontinue the notice announcing Mr. C. a candidate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Wilson, N. C., June 24, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly the mother of the deceased, and in default of all these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed, must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify under the seal of the Court that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in a duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and to save the claimant all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one of them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at an early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimant's Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

June 26-d&w1t

☞ All papers in the State will copy once and send bill, together with a copy of the paper to advertiser.

Papers published daily, weekly or semi-weekly will copy in each issue.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July 14th
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th
Spike's	Monday,	" 18th
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	" 19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday.	" 21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Lashley's & Roads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday,	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

June 28-d1twtd W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2D, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins
5,000 lbs Cotton and Woolen Rags
300 Shoe Knives
100 Butcher Knives
1 new Feather Bed
1 lot of Bed Quilts
1 lot of large Tin Cans
1 set Single Harness
1 superior Eight Day Clock
1 fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe
1 fine Top Buggy and Pole
1 lot of Bar Iron
Rice and Tobacco
1 lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots
Hooks and Eyes
Matches
1,000 lbs Ivory Black
lot of Spun Cotton

Blackberry Wine, in bottles and by the gallon—a superior article for medical purposes.

A lot of Corn Whisky
Apple Brandy, and many other articles not enumerated.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

June 28-dtd